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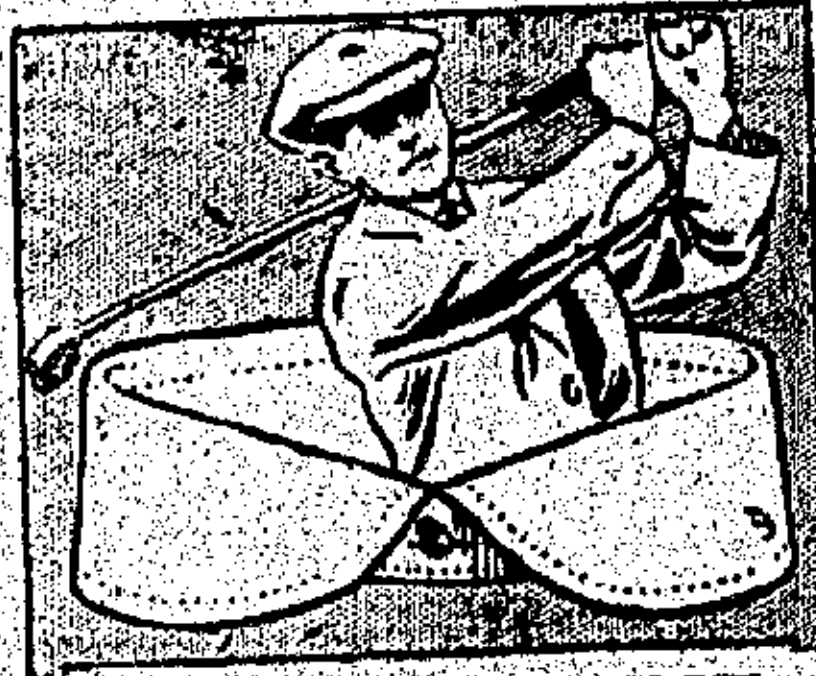
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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE
COUNCIL.THE SPECIAL WAR RATE
ORDINANCE.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FRANCIS HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. YENTRIS (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. C. MCL. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. Wai YUK, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAI.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. R. G. SHEWAN.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON.

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL.

Mr. J. A. E. BULLOCK (Clerk of Council).

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed.

NEW MEMBER.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL took the oath upon becoming a member of the Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Governor, laid on the table copy of by-laws made under Section 18 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1903).

By command of H.E. the Governor, the Colonial Secretary laid on the table annual reports of the Assessment for the year 1917-18, and the report of the Superintendent of the Prison for the year 1916.

FINANCE.

By command of H.E. the Governor, the Colonial Secretary laid on the table report of proceedings of the Finance Committee, No. 5, and moved that they be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

By command of H.E. the Governor, the Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 15 to 19, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and this was agreed to.

QUESTIONS BY THE HON. MR. H. E. POLLOCK.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock asked the following questions:—

Is the Government taking any, and, if so, what, steps to provide the public with bathing facilities at North Point and West Point as in previous years?

(1)—Did the Government from the year 1914 till the beginning of the year 1917, or during some other year, if so, what period, reserve a certain site at Sunshui Po as the site of the Sunshui Po market?

(2)—Has the Government recently, and, if so, when, changed the site of such market to a new site?

(3)—From what person did the Government obtain such new site, and was such new site obtained by the Government giving the former site of the market in exchange to such person? Is such person the owner of several, and, if so, how many lots facing such new site? What are the Lot Numbers and areas of such Lots? Do not such Lots practically surround such new site on three sides thereof?

The Colonial Secretary replied as follows:—

The usual facilities are being provided at Kennedy Town, as in recent years. Facilities at North Point, with the exception of a temporary pier from which diving could be performed at certain states of the tide, have hitherto been provided by the Hongkong Tramway Company. The Company have found that the facilities were utilised to so small an extent that they have decided not to make any such provision this year. In the light of the Tramway Company's experience, it is proposed to take no further action towards providing bathing facilities in this locality.

1.—Yes, a certain area was a block on a plan showing the proposed development of the district, and enquiries were informed that this area was reserved with a view to the erection of a market thereon. The site was so reserved because there was no more suitable area of Crown Land available in the immediate vicinity at the time. No guarantee was given that a market would, in fact, be erected thereon.

2.—In September last the Government were approached regarding the provision of an alternative site, upon land in private ownership, being 210 yards from the centre of the original site to the centre of the new site nearer the existing village of Sham Shui Po. In January last the question of the site was referred to the Head of the Sanitary Department, who reported that the original site was too far from the village of Sham Shui Po, and that the alternative site was too small. The matter was considered by the Sanitary Board on the 9th January and they unanimously adopted the following resolution:—"That the plan as laid on the table be approved by the Board except that the question of the site be left over until the decision of the Government regarding the offer of an alternative site be known."

The Government being anxious to remove the site of the proposed market from a position fronting on what will at some future period be the main road to Tsun Wan, Castle Peak and beyond, especially in view of the increase of motor traffic, pursued further negotiations regarding an alternative site, and eventually succeeded in getting an offer of the site, cross-hatched in blue on the plan laid herewith. The centre of this site is 127 yards from the centre of the original site.

The Government, then referred the matter again to the Sanitary Board, who on the 10th April, unanimously adopted the further resolution:—"That the site cross-hatched blue on the attached plan for the Sham Shui Po Market be approved."

3.—The new site was obtained from Mr. Li Ping, who accepted the original site in exchange for the new one. The areas dealt with for purposes of exchange were exactly equal, premium and additional Crown rent being charged in respect of an excess in the area of the original site over that of the new site. Mr. Li Ping is the Crown lessee of 14 lots in the vicinity of the market, two of which face the new market site. The numbers and areas of the two lots facing the new market site are:—

Area sq. ft.

New Kowloon Inland Lot 43.....19,840

New Kowloon Inland Lot 158.....8,778

The new market site is surrounded on all four sides by public roads. The lot on the opposite side of two of such roads belong to Mr. Li Ping, whilst those on the opposite side of the two remaining roads belong to other parties.

BEAUTIFYING FANLING GOLF COURSE.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Hon. members are asked to vote, in financial minute 19, a sum of \$2,550 for improvements in the adjoining Fanling Golf Course. The actual course is in a somewhat peculiar position. It is a somewhat irregularly shaped area, and is bounded on the north by the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club, but there is Crown land really within the course, and some of the Crown land adjoins it. The golf course is a great source of attraction not only to residents of the Colony but to visitors, and I hope it will be in the future a still greater attraction for visitors. It is a very fine piece of land, and it is a pity that it is not better maintained. It is a very fine piece of land, and it is a pity that it is not better maintained. It is a very fine piece of land, and it is a pity that it is not better maintained.

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and managed hospital in the centre of the town, the Government Civil Hospital, and, through his instrumentality, that system of having trained nursing sisters from London sent out here, which has been an inestimable boon to the people who unfortunately have to have recourse to the hospital. He was also associated intimately with the establishment of the Victoria Hospital in Barker Road, which has also proved a great boon to the poorer sections of this large community. The late Dr. Atkinson was very well known to a great many here present, and you will bear witness with me that he was one of those who never spared himself. He loved his work, and I might say that he lived for his work. After he had concluded his work here he devoted himself to a private practice in London, and since the war began he has been in the Army Medical Department in charge of a large military hospital, and from what I have learned his energy and enthusiasm for that work contributed to his untimely demise. He leaves behind him a widow and two young sons, who are just entering on their career as men, and I know that they will appreciate it if we remember them in their sorrow. Therefore, I beg to move the following resolution:—

The Legislative Council of Hongkong desires to record its appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Colony of Hongkong by the late Dr. John Milford Atkinson and to convey to his widow and sons its deep sympathy with them in their bereavement. Hon. Mr. Atkinson, Sir, on behalf of the unofficial members of this Council, I beg leave to second the resolution which has just been proposed by your Excellency. I also desire, on their behalf, to associate ourselves with the message of condolence and sympathy which your Excellency has just expressed.

NEW COMMITTEES MEMBERS. HIS EXCELLENCY—It is necessary to make appointments to the Public Works Committee in the places of the Hon. Mr. Shellim and the Hon. Mr. Holyoak, who are absent from the Colony. I therefore nominate the Hon. Mr. Shewan and the Hon. Mr. Dodwell to serve in their places.

POLICE RESERVE DISCIPLINE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914, and to remove doubts as to the effect of proclamations made under section 10 of the said Ordinance."

The Objects and Reasons state:—The objects of this Bill are as follows:—

(a)—To alter the technical title of the Special Police Reserve force to the title which is in general use, i.e., the Hongkong Police Reserve.

(b)—To provide for the punishment of minor breaches of discipline by members of the Hongkong Police Reserve in a way which will not involve the publicity of proceedings before a magistrate, and which will be more in accordance with the procedure in the case of other police and military organisations.

(c)—To give the Captain Superintendent of Police powers with the approval of the Governor, in Council to make regulations for the government and discipline of the force.

(d)—To remove doubts as to the effect of proclamations made under section 10 of the Special Police Reserve Ordinance, 1914.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE.

The Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of Two hundred and ninety-one thousand two hundred and seventy-three dollars and ninety-seven cents to defray the charges of the year 1916."

In asking Council the sum shown in this Bill it should be explained that the money is required rather for the purpose of adjusting the expenditure for the year 1916 than of supplementing it. It will be seen from the draft appropriation account that there was in fact a saving under "Other Heads of Expenditure" except under three heads shown in this Bill, and the military expenditure, which later head is governed by a special Ordinance. The excesses under the three heads in this Bill, with the excess of a sum of \$283,860. The savings under other heads totals \$1,149,296, with the result that there is a saving of nearly \$865,000 upon the sum originally voted by this Council for the services of the year 1916. The sum shown in the Bill, excesses Harbour Department and Public Works Recurrent, were ultimately saved, and the money now asked for has already been provisionally voted by this Council. The sum of \$250,000 odd shown in this Bill under Miscellaneous Services, falls in a somewhat different category, as the expenditure shown under that head has not yet been referred to this Council. The principal excesses are those shown under "War Expenditure," "Other Items of Expenditure," and under "Other Miscellaneous Services." The war expenditure comprises the following sums:—Fitting out vessels for the interned prisoners, \$16,500; passages of prisoners of war, \$1,750; Volunteers Service, \$39,000; Colonial allowances, \$50,000. These Colonial allowances are the allowances paid to Civil Servants on active service in order to make up to them the difference between their pay received from the Army or Navy, and their pay as Civil Servants. This Council has already voted full pay to those officers in their various departments, and so they are now merely asking to sanction the transfer from these departments to the war expenditure, under which heading this expenditure is due almost entirely to the expenditure on the prisoners of war, and the reason why the Government have not brought the matter before the Council at an earlier date is that they are expecting an account of the expenses incurred in Australia, and that account was not forthcoming at the end of the year. The excess of \$250,000 in Other Miscellaneous Services is due almost entirely to loss on exchange. The Government conducts, through the Crown Agents, considerable sterling

transactions in the United Kingdom, as insurance, charges on supplies, payment of salaries and pensions, charges on account of public debt (and so on), and until recently large sterling sums are being received from the sale of subsidiary coins sent to England for demonetisation. The Colony's accounts are kept in dollars, and each transaction is recorded in dollars in the Colony at the average rate of exchange for the month in which the transaction takes place, the balance being struck at the end of each half-year. At the end of June, 1916, the Colony had spent in London, \$234,150, and had been credited with \$202,150, leaving a credit balance of \$32,000. The sums received and expended during the course of the half-year amounted to \$3,741,088, on the one hand, and \$3,370,032 on the other, the credit balance being \$3,365,056. We had therefore on June 30th a credit of \$32,000 with the Crown Agents, and of \$3,365,056 in the books of the Colony of credit in the books of the Colony, closed on June 30th, with exchange rising to 1s. 12d. our \$128,000 was worth only \$1,193,010, instead of \$1,365,056, a difference of \$172,046, which account is a debited account for the next half-year as loss in exchange. Similarly in the second half-year, a loss of a sum of \$76,900 was incurred, making a total loss for the year in exchange of \$248,946. If the Government had paid bills in sterling, as it did if the dollar had been low, there would have been a profit on exchange. It must be remembered, on the other hand, that this loss on exchange is more than counter-balanced by savings practically due to high exchange. A sum of \$287,000 was saved on the sum voted for salaries, a considerable part of which is due to the high exchange, and \$62,728 were saved upon pensions. There has also been a considerable reduction in the dollar prices of supplies, in the public debt, in the sterling mail subsidy and in transit charges. I now beg to move the second reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a second time and referred to the Finance Committee.

ENEMY TRADING.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend the law relating to trading with the enemy and the export of prohibited goods." In doing so he said:—"The object of this Bill is to introduce here the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of the Trading with the Enemy and Export of Prohibited Goods Act, 1916, which has been passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It provides penalties for the making of false statements, or furnishing false guarantees in the certificate in connection with the export of goods which require a licence. It also provides penalties for the mutilation or destruction of documents which are important as giving certain information which might be useful. I beg to move the second reading."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and this was agreed to.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The following clause, numbered Clause 4, was added:—

"The penalties provided in this Ordinance shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, those provided in any other enactment: Provided that no person shall thereby be fined or imprisoned more than once for the same offence."

On Council resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

NORTH BORNEO EXTRADITION.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to repeal the North Borneo Extradition Ordinance, 1896." In doing so he said:—"Recent Imperial Legislation brings North Borneo within the scope of the Fugitive Offenders Act, and, that being so, our local North Borneo Extradition Ordinance becomes unnecessary, and this Bill therefore proposes to repeal the Bill."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

There were no amendments, and on Council resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that it be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

HONGKONG'S WAR LOAN.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill intitled, "An Ordinance to amend further the War Loan Ordinance, 1916." In doing so he said:—"It has been pointed out by the Crown Agents that the War Loan Ordinance, 1916, makes all interest cease on drawn bonds from the date of the drawing. The effect of this would be that a bondholder might not be able to claim his principal and interest so promptly as to avoid a certain loss of interest on the amount so claimed. It has therefore been decided to provide that at least fifteen days notice of the numbers drawn shall be given before the date on which the interest ceases to run."

The Bill also provides for the mode of drawing in more detail than the principal Ordinance. It was originally intended that these details should be directed by the Governor under section 11 of the principal Ordinance, but it seems convenient to include them in this Bill. The provisions are based on the model of the General Loan and Incubated Stock Ordinance which is used in the case of loans domiciled with the Crown Agents.

The Bill also corrects a discrepancy between the principal Ordinance and the prospectus of the loan as to the date of redemption for bonds not previously redeemed by drawing or purchase. The date adopted in the Bill is the 1st November, 1923, which was the date specified in the prospectus. I beg to move the second reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

There were no amendments, and, on Council resuming, the Attorney-General moved that the Bill be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

WAR FINANCE.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill, intitled, "An Ordinance to provide for a temporary increase in the rates for the special purpose of increasing the contributions of the Colony to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the present war." In doing so, he said:—The object of this Bill, of course, is to impose a special war rate of seven per cent. in addition to the ordinary rates, for the purpose of making an additional contribution to be paid to His Majesty's Government towards the expenses of the war. This Bill is to be read with the usual provisions as to assessment and appeal will apply, along with other details. There are a number of amendments which will be moved in Committee, and I will therefore now move the second reading.

The Colonial Secretary seconded. Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—Sir, it was a great disappointment to learn, at the last meeting of this Council, that the proposed voluntary contribution by the Chinese of this Colony to the Imperial War Funds had come to nothing, seeing that such a contribution had been so much talked about as to be regarded as practically settled. It may perhaps be permissible to express the hope that, at some future date, the difficulties to which your Excellency has referred may be surmounted and that the scheme for a voluntary gift by the Chinese Community may be revived. Turning now to the Bill before this Council, I should like to say a few words with reference to an amendment which I am going to move in lieu of clause 6 of the Bill to substitute the words "Legislative Council by resolution" for the words "Governor in Council." The point which I wish to make in this, namely, that there is far too much legislation in this Colony by the Governor in Council, that is to say, by the Executive Council—a body which sits and debates in secret, with the result that the public has no say whatever, through the Legislative Council, in regard to a number of important regulations made under Ordinances, which regulations are sometimes more important and far-reaching than the Ordinances themselves and have the same legal effect as if they were inserted in the body of the Ordinance. The consequence is that the public suddenly has important regulations sprung upon it by a notification in the Government Gazette. Of course, one realizes that certain Orders in Council and Regulations in regard to the War and other special matters must necessarily be debated in secret and decided by the Executive Council, but, on the other hand, there are a large number of Regulations to be made under Ordinances which may with perfect propriety be discussed and decided by the Legislative Council. What I would venture to suggest, as a first practical step, is this, that your Excellency should empower me to informally discuss instances of Legislation by Order of the Governor in Council with the Attorney-General, with a view to seeing whether it will not be practicable, in the case of some Ordinances, to transfer the power of making Regulations under those particular Ordinances from the Executive to the Legislative Council. This is the suggestion which I have to make and I hope that it will be accepted to.

Hon. Mr. SHAW—Sir, I have been asked to second the hon. member's proposal and I do so because it seems to me a fair and reasonable one. I do not wish to hamper the Government in any way, especially in these times, when every man should support the Government to the best of his ability and power. If secrecy is necessary or even desirable then secrecy should be observed. But publicity is always good, and it is preferable when it is possible. For these reasons I see no objection to Mr. Pollock having what he calls informal discussions with the Attorney-General on various points. With regard to the Bill, I do not think anyone would object to a Bill which laid the burden equally on the willing and the unwilling horse. As for myself, I cordially approve of it, and I am only sorry it was not brought in two years ago. But I think that it might be amended in one or two instances. I think you must exempt the poorer classes from the operation of the Bill. Of course the poorer people will pay the smaller part of the rates, but what is small to them is even smaller to the richer class who can well afford to pay. Rates in this Colony are notoriously high—they are outrageously high, I think. I do not know why they are, except it may be that a few of the property owners wish to get rich quickly by the only means open to them. Certainly the rents in this Colony form an enormous item in the budget of the poor man out of all proportion to the other expenses of his family. I know of one case where a Chinese clerk earns \$160 per month, and his house rent has been raised to \$80 per month; no less than a third of his monthly income goes in rent. That is outrageous. I know of another case where since the war there has been no butter in the house for many months. So you see it is the poorer classes who are suffering and who are making the sacrifices. Seven per cent. of the rent of the poor man is a good deal to him, but to the landlord and to corporations it is only an entry in their books. I am not attacking landlords; they have earned their money quite legitimately no doubt, but it cannot be denied that they have earned it very easily, and without any very great sacrifices on their part. Many of them are simply reaping the benefits of the foresight of their forefathers, who were shrewd enough to see how land in this Colony would become valuable. And having acquired wealth not entirely due to their own exertions, and under the protection of the British flag, surely they would be willing indeed to show gratitude to that flag and bear the burden for

their poor tenants, many of whom are their own servants, who have helped them to accumulate their wealth. If this rate were 25 per cent. it would be quite a poor sacrifice compared with the sacrifices which are being made at home. If it were 50 per cent. I do not think Hongkong would have done enough for the war. I plead for these poor people, the poor shop-keeper, the shrewd Chinese boy, and the coolie, upon whom such a rate will bear so hard, and I appeal to you to put it on the shoulders of those best able to bear it. Our patriotism is not so bad as that described by Dr. Johnson, and I trust that it will not result in the grinding of the poor. Tax our rich men in this Colony, by all means, but do not let us send the poor empty away.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—With regard to the remarks made by the hon. member who represents the Justice of the Peace, I would say that I do not think any person in the Colony regrets more than the Chinese do themselves that they were not able to devise a scheme for what really amounted to taxation. Then they appealed to me to see if I could find a solution, but as I have already told the Council, the problem defeated me. I do not think I can hold out any hope that the proposition will be further considered. As regards the hon. member's remarks about legislation by order of the Governor in Council, we are prepared to accept his suggestion in regard to this particular Bill and to alter it. With regard to his general remarks on the subject, I want to say that when anything is considered which affects any particular interest in this Colony those interests are always consulted in the matter. However, we will take his suggestion into consideration, and see whether anything can be done in the direction in which he and his colleague indicated. As regards the remarks made by Mr. Shaw, we find it impossible to alter this Bill so as to exempt what he classes as the poorer class. Properties are owned and leased in this Colony in such a manner that it would be impossible to do as he suggests without causing a greater part of the burden to fall on one class—the landlords—and that, again, would be unfair. I can only suggest to landlords that they should imitate the example which is going to be set by a Chinese gentleman here, Sir Robert Ho Tung. I have a letter from him in which he says that it is his intention to pay the 7 per cent. increase on behalf of all his tenants for the duration of the war. That is an extraordinarily generous offer, and the tenants of Sir Robert Ho Tung will be extraordinarily lucky. I only hope that many of them are of the class referred to by Mr. Shaw. There are many other landlords in the Colony, and many landlords who are not of the Chinese race, and I hope that they will imitate the example of Sir Robert Ho Tung as far as their resources permit, waiving the liability of their tenants by participating in this tax, either wholly or in part.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The following amendments were made:

I.—(a) In clause 2 omit the word "current."

(b) Re-number clause 2 as clause 2 (1).

(c) Add the following sub-clause to clause 2:—

(2) The said special war rate for any given quarter shall be calculated on the valuation in force for the purpose of the rates payable for that quarter under the principal Ordinance.

II.—In clause 6 substitute the words "Legislative Council by resolution" for the words "Governor in Council."

III.—Add the following clauses:—

9. (1)—If any person who receives the rent of any tenement or part of a tenement demands from his tenant, under colour of collecting the said special war rate, an amount which exceeds the amount paid by such person as special war rate in respect of such tenement or part of a tenement, he shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

(2)—No person shall be convicted under this section of demanding an excessive amount from the tenant of a part of any tenement if he proves (a) that the total amount collected by him as special war rate in respect of such tenement is equal to or less than the amount paid by him as special war rate in respect of such tenement and (b) that the demand of an excessive amount from the tenant of such part of such tenement was due to a bona fide mistake.

(3)—In any proceedings any question as to what amount of special war rate is attributable to any part of any tenement, the certificate of the Assessor shall be admissible as evidence of such amount.

Additional Clause:—

10. (1)—Any person in the service of the Crown who satisfies the Treasurer that he has paid income tax in the United Kingdom or in any British Possession on his official pay for any period in respect of which he has also paid the special war rate payable under this Ordinance shall be entitled to a refund of such special war rate not exceeding the amount of such income tax.

(2)—For the purpose of the said refund such income tax shall be converted into dollars at the demand rate on the first day of the quarter in respect of which such special war rate was paid.

(3)—No refund shall be payable in respect of any quarter in which any person who has not paid within the first month of the quarter all the rates payable by him in respect of that quarter.

(4)—For the purpose of this section a person shall be deemed to have paid the special war rate although he may have paid such rate through the landlord, hotel-keeper, or boarding-house-keeper upon whose premises he resides and not direct to the Treasurer. Provided that in such case the Treasurer shall decide what amount of special war rate has been so paid.

An amendment by Hon. Mr. SHAW that the tax should be increased to 10 per cent. and that all persons paying rents under \$90 per month should be exempted, was not accepted by the Governor.

His Excellency remarked that if a tribunal could be formed to fix rates it would remove some of the difficulties.

Hon. Mr. SHAW—I think the present feeling in the Colony is that the landlords would be afraid to have that sort of thing.

The Bill passed through Committee with the above amendments, and, on Council resuming,

The Attorney-General moved that it be read a third time, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

EDUCATION.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of five hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy-four cents (\$577.74) in aid of the following votes:—

Education, A.—Department of

Charges, Incidental Expenses, \$500.00

Education, A.—Department of

Charges, Transport, 77.74

Total, \$577.74

The vote was agreed to.

QUARRY APPARATUS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand six hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,650) in aid of the vote Public Works Extraordinary, Hongkong Miscellaneous, Miscellaneous Quarry.

The vote was agreed to.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) in aid of the following votes:—

Public Works, Recurrent, 31

Electric Lighting, Kowloon, 500

Public Works, Recurrent, 45

Electric Lighting, Shamshui, 500

Total, \$1,000

The vote was agreed to.

WATER WORKS MAINTENANCE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,350) in aid of the vote Public Works Recurrent, 49, New Territories, Water Works, Maintenance of Lai Chi Kok.

The vote was agreed to.

BEAUTIFYING PAINTING.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350) in aid of the vote Botanical and Forestry Department, Forestry (New Territories), Other Charges, Maintenance of Gardens and Grounds, Improvements in and adjoining the Fanling Golf Course.

The vote was agreed to.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY VOTE.

When the Supplementary Vote came up in Committee, the Chairman announced that he had received several questions from the Hon. Mr. Pollock. With regard to the Harbour Department he asked what was spent in the years 1915 and 1916.

The answer was \$89,395 and \$107,501.35.

In the same years the amounts spent on moorings and buoys was \$4,262.74 and \$16,002.20.

The revenue received in respect of moorings for the same periods was \$6,622.73 and \$50,722.00. With regard to his questions in connection with the dredger *St. Knock* he would ask the Director of Public Works to explain.

The Director of Public Works said that the dredger was purchased for \$215,000, and \$108,000 had been spent on the vessel since she was purchased. With regard to the damage to the junk, in endeavouring to avoid one junk the dredger backed into another which was sunk. The Harbour Master had decided that the master of the dredger was not to blame, but this had not relieved the Government from responsibility, and they had had to pay.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—The vessel has been a somewhat expensive item for the Government, I think, sir.

The Chairman—These dredgers are very expensive vessels, especially in a harbour like ours, where they often come across stone-laden junks which have been sunk in typhoons. Still, they are very useful, and the *St. Knock* has done a great deal of useful work, especially at Kowloon Point. The vessel is well worth the money spent on her.

The Bill passed through the Committee without amendment, and, on Council resuming,

The Colonial Secretary reported to the Governor that the Bill had passed through Committee without amendment, and also proposed its third reading.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the Bill was then read a third time and passed.

Council then adjourned sine die.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

All members of No. 2 Company and the Band will parade at Central Station on Sunday, June 10th, at 5 p.m.

Uniform—White. Helmets. Rifles will not be carried.

Section Commanders will note that no exemption is authorised except by the undersigned.

EQUIPMENT.

With reference to Orders of June 4th/5th, members failing to return Belts to this office by 12 noon on Friday, June 8th, will be required to report for Cells Duty.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKINS, D.S.F. (R).

7.6.17

QUEEN MARY'S NEEDLE- WORK GUILD.

ARTICLES MADE DURING MAY, 1917.

U.S.E.C. BRANCH, KOWLOON.—1678

roller bandages, 11 capeline bandages, 63

stump bandages, 38 eye bandages, 1 many-

tail bandage, 330 square swabs, 600 sponge

swabs, 18 shrouds, 10 wool caps, 1 bala-

clava helmet, 4 pairs surgical stockings,

2 pairs wool socks, 21 mops, 34 scrubbers.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.—to Q.M.N.G.—

22 dressing-gowns, 4 pairs shirts, 78

shirts, 44 bed-jackets, 23 surgical shirts,

70 vests, 37 small pillows, 32 shrouds, 50

mops, 40 scrubbers, 4 pairs slippers, 19

belts, 9 pairs operation stockings, 24 eye

bandages, 4 caps, 25 tray-cloths, cards,

books, wool, canvas.

To French Red Cross.—31 pyjamas,

21 vests, 27 shirts, 7 pairs slippers, 48

milk-covers, 16 bed-jackets.

To Mesopotamia.—78 pairs pyjamas,

18 dressing-gowns, 9 surgical shirts, 40

shirts, 53 vests, 71 bed-jackets, 23 op-

eration stockings, 5 caps, 1 pair trench

boots, 54 milk-covers.

To 28th Stationary Hospital, Yeeho-

midieh, Sinai Peninsula.—1 doz. hand-

kerchiefs, 19 cotton day-shirts, 2 night-

shirts, 4 pillows, 4 dressing-gowns, 24

pillow-covers, 11 doz. face towels.

To Mesopotamia.—36 pillows, 14

dressing-gowns, 6 shirts, 13 vests, 87

bed-jackets, 8 surgical shirts, 7 pairs

slippers, 30 shrouds, 22 pyjamas, 4 re-

versible bed-jackets, 4 scrubbers, 68

mops, 120 milk-covers.

From Amoy during April.—372 many-

tail bandages, 360 stump bandages, 48

eye bandages, 24 scrubbers.

From Foochow during April.—3 chest

protectors, 3 nalaclava caps, 3 sleeping

caps, 3 pairs mittens.

From Hilo, P.I., during April.—492

rolled bandages, many-tail bandages, 27

towels.

From Amoy during May.—52 many-tail

bandages, 168 stump bandages, 41 eye

bandages, 26 shrouds, 96 handkerchiefs, 17

scrubbers.

WESLEYAN CHURCH WORKING PARTY.—20

muffs, 72 handkerchiefs, 30 vests, 30

pairs of socks.

CATHOLIC WOMEN'S LEAGUE.—2,058 roll-

ed bandages, 8 pairs hospital socks, 21

caps, 35 knitted dusters, 5 pairs flannel

trousers, 3 pairs socks, 1 pair bed-socks, 1

pair gloves, 90 food covers, 2 flannel

shirts.

ITALIAN CONVENT.—6 suits pyjamas, 12

shirts, renovated, 6 pairs hospital socks,

2 caps.

NAVAL AND DOCKYARD.—14 pyjamas, 31

vests, 29 shirts, 12 socks, 24 shrouds, 6

pillow-covers, 30 mops, 2 woolly caps, 87

handkerchiefs, 4 slippers, 3 pairs trench

boots, 6 surgical stockings, 19 eye band-

ages, 7 milk-covers.

OUR LITTLE BIT SOCIETY.—To Hospital

Auxiliaire, 113, Honfleur, France.—2,010

rolled bandages, 142 suits pyjamas, 77

many-tail bandages, 47 white woollen

caps, 24 eye bandages, 22 floor mops, 10

bags swabs.

To Queen Mary's Needle Work

Guild.—1,344 rolled bandages, 13 quilts,

18 pairs trench boots, 13 pillows, 77

suits pyjamas, 100 white woollen caps,

48 eye bandages, 8 bags swabs.

Distributed to local Volunteers and

Members of H.M. Troops who left the

Colony between March and 40th

May, 1917.—362 pairs socks, 94 pairs

knee caps, 173 muffs, 843 pocket

books.

UNION CHURCH.—To French Red Cross,

Q.M.N.G., and to the Highland Casualty

Cleaning Station.—1,166 rolled bandages, 92

many-tail bandages, 24 stump bandages,

80 eye bandages, 348 shirts, 60 vests, 53

pyjama suits, 114 pairs socks, 82 pairs

socks, 82 pair surgical stockings, 54 hos-

pital caps, 32 surgical caps, 8 pairs mit-

tens, 2 pairs knee caps, 54 shrouds, 11

body belts, 348 handkerchiefs, 109 milk-

covers, 6 tray cloths, 27 hold-all bags,

66 towels, 38 floor scrubbers.

KOWLOON UNITY WORKERS.—To Miss

Viriam, The Maurice Hotel, Hoxton,

London, N.—5 parcels old clothes, con-

taining 51 pieces women's clothing, 21

pieces boys' and girls' clothes, 5 pairs

ladies' boots and shoes.

To Miss Tucker, Soldiers' and

Sailors' Help Society.—3 parcels old

clothes, containing 54 pieces men's

clothing.

To Mrs. Lafroy, Vice-President,

S.S.F.A., Hoxton Branch.—1 parcel old

clothes containing 24 pieces children's

clothing.

To Miss Douglas, Children's Aid

Society.—1 parcel new garments con-

taining 24 pieces, made from material

supplied by War Charities.

PEAK CLUB.—5 doz. rolled bandages 2"

19 doz. ditto 3" 14 doz. ditto 4" 4 doz.

ditto 6" 160 sponge swabs, 262 gauze

swabs, 48 large shell swabs, 48 large shell

swabs, 30 small shell swabs, 44 many-tail

bandages, 2 odd dressings.

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.—978 rolled

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.
"SHANGHAI" FOURSOMES.

FINISHING dates of remaining rounds
extended one week.
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary.
1787

LOST.

LADY'S GOLD PINCE-NEZ, in
aluminium case, in vicinity of Ice House
Street. Reward on returning to
Daily Press Office.
1780



CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and
after MONDAY, the 11th instant, the
SUPPLY OF WATER, by means of House
Services to Houses connected with the RIDER
MAINS will be restored.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 8th June, 1917. 1781

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF
HONGKONG.
PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of
AHMEDBHAI HABIBBOY, late
of Bombay, in the Empire of India,
deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
Court has, by virtue of Section 58 of The
Probates Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made
an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims
to or against the above Estate to the 28th day
of June, 1917.

ALL Creditors and Claimants are hereby required
to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the
above date.

Dated the 6th day of June, 1917.
G. A. HASTINGS,
Administrator.
8, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong. 1733

NOTICE.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER.

ARCHIE WONGWAI, export merchant
from the factory, Dayton, Ohio, is now
in charge of the Cash Register business in
Southern China.

AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
General Agents,
HONGKONG & CO., LTD.,
Representatives,
144, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hongkong. 1860

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLUSA,"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, KOBE
AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived
from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their
Cargo are being landed at their risk into the
Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at
Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that
they must produce an Import Permit signed by
the Superintendent of Imports and Exports,
Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be
countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 10 A.M.
All Claims must be presented within a month
of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining
undelivered after 14th inst. will be subject to
rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature
immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1917. 1784

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JOINT SERVICE
of the
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM"
LOYD ROYAL MAIL LINES.

THE Steamship

"REMBRANDT,"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified

that all Goods are being landed at their

risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous

Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at

Consignees' risk.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods

have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining

undelivered after 14th inst. will be subject to

rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their

Bills of Lading for countersignature

immediately.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.N.M.

Agents.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1917. 1726

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL
HONGKONG.
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY,
JUNE 12TH, 13TH AND 14TH.

FAREWELL VISIT.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
THE
BANDMAN OPERA CO.

(1917).

In the following London Successes:

TUES. June 12th. "The Phenomenal Success
"THE HAPPY DAY."
From Daly's Theatre.

WED. June 13th. "THE MERRY
WIDOW."

THURS. June 14th. "THE GIRL IN
THE TAXI."

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.
PRICES AS USUAL.
COMMENCING AT 8.15 P.M.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.
FURNISHED FLAT, Tregunter Mansions,
May Road, for 1 month from the middle
of June.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO.
1720

TO LET.
SHOP to let in Alexandra Buildings.
Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
1708

TO LET.
NOS. 3A & B, ROBINSON ROAD.
Apply to—
DAVID RABSOON & CO., LTD.
1683

TO LET.
"A RDSHEAL" No. 119, THE PARK,
newly done up.
Apply to—
CHATER & MODY,
5, Queen's Road Central.
1614

TO LET.
NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready
for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in
Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZER,
1, Des Voeux Road.
1609

TO LET.
IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable
SHOPS situated in Lee Hing Street,
opposite the Grand Hotel, recently re-
novated.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
1601

TO LET.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace, off Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.
A FURNISHED HOUSE in Leslie
Terrace. From 1st July next.
TO LET OR FOR SALE
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with
wharf area 81,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal
Storage or erection of Godowns.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
1638

TO LET.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES in 12th Wanching Road.
HOUSES in 12th Wanching Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Meriton
Terraces.
HOUSES in Shamone, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
152

TO LET.
N.O. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE
SHOP.
No. 2, MERION No. 5, THE PARK.
No. 7, BELILIOS TERRACE.
4-ROOMED FLAT at the Peak (separate
entrance).
No. 2, "FAIRVIEW," 3, Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
KILLET CREST, 66, PARK
No. 26, BELILIOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, N. PARK
(Underneath).
Apply to—
LINDSTRAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
1700

WANTED.
OFFICE at the Central Location.
Apply to—
FURUKAWA & CO.,
26, Des Voeux Road Central.
1703

WANTED.
LADY (Semi-invalid) arriving in Colony
at end of June requires Furnished Room
with Board, preferably in vicinity of University.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
1725

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY.
SECOND OFFICER.
Apply—MARINE DEPARTMENT.
THE ASSOCIATED STEAMSHIP CO. (SOUTH CHINA),
LTD.
1719

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
THE PREMIER SCOTCH
OF THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED
BY ITS
EXCELLENT QUALITY
NOT BY EXPENSIVE
WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE 618. 1713

MARRIAGE.

HELLBERG-CLAIRE.—At St. John's Cath-
edral, on the 7th inst., by the Rev.
H. G. H. Griffiths, K.M. OSCAR
HELLBERG, Chinese Maritime Customs,
eldest son of John Hellberg, Stock-
holm, Sweden, to ELIZABETH KATHLEEN,
daughter of the late JAMES CLARET,
Shanghai. 1735

DEATHS.

ELLIS.—At the General Hospital, Shang-
hai, on 5th inst., after a short ill-
ness following on a severe operation,
FRANCIS ELLIS, of Messrs. Ellis &
Hays, solicitors, Shanghai. 1736

GRAVE.—At Peking, on May 26th, J. J.
ROGER GRAVE, aged 37.
LEUNG.—At the Government Civil Hos-
pital, Hongkong, on June 7th, JOSEPH
LEUNG. 1737

Funeral will pass the Monument to-day
at 3.30 p.m.

SMITH.—At her residence, Watson Road,
North Point, on the 7th inst., FRANCES
HABLAND WATSON, in her 70th year.
Funeral passes the Monument at 2 p.m.
to-day. 1738

STEPHEN.—Died on May 23rd, of wounds
received in France, 2nd Lieut. JAMES
FEDRIZA STEPHEN, Royal Flying
Corps, aged 19 years and 15 days,
younger son of Mr. A. G. STEPHEN,
of the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation. 1739

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 8TH JUNE 1917.

THE SPECIAL WAR
RATE ORDINANCE.

We are glad to see that the criticism to
which the Special War Rate Bill has been
subjected in the Press has borne valuable
fruit. When the measure came up for
consideration at the Legislative Council,
yesterday afternoon, several important
amendments were submitted by its
sponsors. As originally drafted, the Bill
contained no provision to protect the
occupier, upon whom the new impost
falls, from exploitation at the hands of
the landlord, who will act as collector.
When this was pointed out, it was pro-
posed that a clause would be added in
Committee obliging landlords to furnish
returns of, and reasons for, any increase

which they may make in rents, as from
the 1st of May, and empowering the
Government to redress any injustices
which may come to their notice. This
clause has now been strengthened, in
accordance with our suggestion, by the
provision of penalties for any wilful
infringement of it. Again, the injustice
of levying the rate upon those in the
service of the Imperial Government who
are already paying Income-tax upon their
salaries has been recognised, and, in such
cases, a refund will be made not exceeding
the amount of such Income-tax calculated
in dollars at the demand rate on the first
day of the quarter in respect of which
the special war-rate shall have been paid.
This will apply to those who reside in
boarding-houses and hotels equally with
those who rent houses.

Even so, the measure is funda-
mentally unsound, for it taxes one
of the prime necessities of existence
and casts the burden on those least able
to bear it. For this reason it is to be
regretted that the Government did not
see their way to accept the amendment
proposed by the Hon. Mr. R. STEWART
in favour of exempting all whose rentals
fall below \$80 a month and increasing
from seven to ten per cent. the rate upon
the remainder of the community. In
England not only are people who earn less
than a given sum exempted from Income-
tax, the rate of which increases with the
ability to pay, but the occupiers of houses
below a certain rental are free from any
direct contribution to municipal rates.
It will thus be seen that in Hongkong
the Government are acting in defiance of
all the accepted canons of taxation. We
are glad to see that Sir ROBERT HO TUNG,
whose public spirit has been shown on
more occasions during this war than the
majority of people realise, has offered to
pay the War Rate for all his tenants,
irrespective of their means or nationality.
This represents a considerable call upon
his purse, as he is one of the largest
landlords in the Colony. We share with
His Excellency the Governor the hope
that Sir ROBERT's generous example will
be followed by others. At the same time
we regard the expression of that hope as
equivalent to a condemnation of the
Ordinance, which is very careful to place
the new impost upon the occupier, despite
any agreement that may be in existence
under which the owner is liable for rates
generally.

A very important principle, upon
which we have recently laid stress, was
affirmed at this meeting. The Bill gave
the Governor-in-Council power to alter
the schedule of districts in which the rate
will be payable, but, at the instance of
the Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., this
power was, by consent, retained by the
Legislative Council. As we have recently
pointed out, the Legislative Council is
far too prone to pass Ordinances in
skeleton form, leaving the details to be
drawn up by the Executive Council, a
body which conducts its proceedings in
secret. The result, in the words of Mr.
POLLOCK, is that the public suddenly has
sprung upon it, by a notice in the
Government Gazette, regulations which
are sometimes more important and far-
reaching than the Ordinance itself.

Though there may be some excuse for this
practice in regard to certain Orders-in-
Council and Regulations in regard to the
war, it cannot be defended in many other
cases, and least of all in regard to finance
—with which the House of Commons,
upon which the Legislative Council
models its procedure, resolutely refuses
to allow even the Second Chamber to
interfere.

The members of the Dockyard Recre-
ation Club held a whist drive in the Dock-
yard on Wednesday night, when the
following were the prize-winners:
Ladies—1st, Mrs. Windobank; 2nd, Mrs.
Goodman; 3rd, Mrs. Goodall. Men—1st,
Mr. A. B. Allan; 2nd, Chief Writer
Smith, R.N.; 3rd, C.Q.M. Sgt. Reakes,
R.E.

His many friends in China, will regret
to hear of the death of Mr. J. U. R.
Grave, the well-known engineer, says the
Peking correspondent of the P. & T.
Times. He was only 37 years of age. An
engineer of exceptional ability, he was
first connected with the representation of
certain British engineering firms in
Shanghai, but subsequently became Chief
Engineer for the proposed Hankow Im-
provement Scheme, and lately has been
acting in the capacity of consulting en-
gineer to the Chinese Government.

The sad news has been received by cable
that the Rev. W. H. Price, until recently
sub-dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral, died
in hospital at Montreal on May 31st
after an operation to remove the gall
bladder. He was on his way to England
to offer his services a second time to the
British Government. He first arrived in
Shanghai at the end of 1913, and in the
closing months of 1914, sailed as chaplain
on H.M.S. *Triumph*, and was present on
that vessel during her participation in
the attack on Gallipoli. He served on
H.M.S. *Triumph* for about six months
and then returned to Shanghai, but the
persistent desire to help the men at the
front resulted in his departure shortly
after Easter, for England, via America.

POLICE RESERVE DISCIPLINE.
REMOVING DOUBTS.

At the meeting of the Hongkong
Legislative Council yesterday, a Bill
relating to the discipline of the Hong-
kong Police Reserve was read a first time
on the proposition of the Attorney Gen-
eral. The Bill is intitled, "An Ordinance
to amend the Special Police Re-
serve Ordinance, 1914, and to remove
doubts as to the effect of proclamations
made under section 10 of the said Ordinance."

The Bill empowers the Captain
Superintendent of Police to make, sub-
ject to the approval of the Governor-in-
Council, such regulations as he may deem
expedient for the general government
and discipline of the Hongkong Police
Reserve.

The Bill also stipulates, among other
things that:—
It shall be lawful for the Captain
Superintendent of Police, or the Deputy
Superintendent of the Hongkong Police
Reserve, in case of breach of discipline
or neglect of duty by any member of the
Hongkong Police Reserve, to order the
offender to forfeit a sum not exceeding
twenty-five dollars or to undergo confine-
ment to barracks for any period not ex-
ceeding seven days.

If any offender who shall have been
ordered to forfeit any such sum fails to
pay such sum within such time as may
be prescribed by the Captain Superin-
tendent of Police, or the Deputy Superin-
tendent of the Hongkong Police Reserve, he
shall be liable to undergo confinement
to barracks for any period not exceed-
ing seven days: Provided that if such
offender shall at any time while under-
going such confinement to barracks pay
in full the sum which he was ordered to
forfeit, he shall thereupon be released
from such confinement.

If an offender who has been ordered to
undergo confinement to barracks under
any of the provisions of this section,
escapes from such confinement, or refuses
or neglects to obey any orders of the Cap-
tain Superintendent of Police, with
respect to his conduct during such con-
finement to barracks, he shall be liable
upon summary conviction before a magis-
trate to a fine not exceeding one hundred
dollars and to imprisonment for any term
not exceeding two months.

PRESENTATION AT THE
CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.

MR. C. J. TACCHI LEAVING FOR
ACTIVE SERVICE.

At the Civil Service Club on Wednes-
day evening, a presentation was made
to Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Tacchi, on the
occasion of their leaving the Colony, the
former for active service in Europe.
Mr. E. W. Hamilton, as Chairman of
the General Committee, handed a silver
tea service to Mr. Tacchi, and in fel-
lows terms spoke of the services rendered
to the Club by both of those departing.
He wished them a safe journey and a
speedy return.

Mr. Tacchi, in response, said he regret-
ted leaving temporarily one of the most
popular clubs in the Colony. If the Civil
Service lost at any game, they went down
with a good heart, and if it should be
his fate to have to go down he hoped he
would go under with a good heart also.
He thanked the members of the club, on
behalf of his wife and himself, for the
kindly sentiments expressed.

Heartily cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Tacchi
concluded a very pleasant little ceremony.

THE HO MUN TIN SYNDICATE
CASE.

The case was continued at Hongkong
Criminal Sessions yesterday in which Ka
Tim Din, a contractor, of 133, Portland
Street, is charged with the fraudulent
appropriation of the sum of \$2,500,
monies entrusted to him by a Chinese
married woman for the purpose of pur-
chasing certain lots of land in the Ho
Mun Tin Syndicate.

The accused gave evidence yesterday.
He denied all fraudulent dealing, and
said that the plaintiff gave him absolute
authority and discretion to deal with the
lots which she retained & purchase. He
said that the land for her but at the
purchase had not been completed, the transfer had
not been made. Everything was now
in order and the lots could be handed
over to her at any time.

THE WAR.

GERMANS DELIVER ATTACKS ON WESTERN FRONT.

SPLENDID RESULTS OF BELGIAN COAST ATTACK.

AMERICAN STEAMER SINKS ENEMY SUBMARINE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

BRITISH GAIN OBJECTIVES.

LONDON, June 7th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully completed the operation commenced last night northward of the Scarpe, and gained all our objectives.

We captured positions on the western slopes of Green Hill on a mile front, capturing 162 prisoners.

Raid northward of Ypres yielded a few prisoners.

There was considerable mutual artillery firing, particularly northward of the Scarpe.

In the neighbourhoods of Vimy, Arras, and Ypres we brought down eight German aeroplanes and drove down eight others beyond control.

Seven of our machines are missing.

EARLIER CABLES.

GRADUALLY PUSHING FORWARD.

LONDON, June 6th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked last night to the north of the Scarpe River and further progressed on the western slopes of Green Hill.

We gained ground slightly to the west of Lens, and carried out successful night raids to the north of Arras.

We entered trenches at a number of points and inflicted many casualties.

LATEST CABLES.

ENEMY DELIVERS ATTACKS.

PARIS, June 7th. A communiqué states:—After a bombardment the Germans delivered several attacks at different points between the Ailette-Laon road and north-west of Braye-en-Laonnois.

Our fire immediately smashed two attempts against Mortier Wood. The enemy suffered appreciably.

Concentrated efforts north of Chemin des Dames only succeeded in reaching our lines at a single point.

Some portions of our front line trench remain in the enemy's hands, but everywhere else he was thrown back.

The artillery struggle was lively in the Neuport sector in Belgium.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRUITLESS GERMAN ATTACKS.

PARIS, June 6th. A communiqué states:—There has been a most intense artillery duel at Chemin des Dames and to the west thereof.

The Germans last evening launched two waves of attack against our positions near Hurbise, but the assailants were thrown back to their own trenches after furious fighting, in which the enemy sustained heavy losses. Our line was completely maintained.

There were lively actions on the Belgian front at midnight.

Seven German aeroplanes and a captive balloon were brought down.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

AMERICAN STEAMER SINKS ENEMY SUBMARINE.

WASHINGTON, June 7th. An official announcement states that it is believed a German submarine has been sunk by an armed American steamer in a running fight.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE RAID ON ENGLAND.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF CASUALTIES.

LONDON, June 6th. An official announcement says that the total number of casualties in yesterday's air raid was twelve killed and thirty-six injured.

GERMAN VERSION.

A Berlin official version of last night's air raid says that the raiders dropped five tons of bombs on military establishments at Sheerness and that good hits were observed.

AFTER THE RAID.

An Admiralty announcement states:—Four naval pilots patrolling from Dunkirk on Tuesday afternoon indecisively engaged eighteen German aircraft well out to sea near Ostend. We chased them to England, and, while they were returning, our naval machines from the Kentish coast engaged them, driving down two.

Our naval machines engaged the enemy over the Thames estuary, and ten naval pilots from Dunkirk later encountered sixteen returning from England.

There were numerous fights off Ostend and we completely destroyed two, and drove down four others which had become uncontrollable, two of which are considered destroyed.

HALF THE ENEMY SQUADRON ACCOUNTED FOR.

The losses inflicted on yesterday's air raiders, announced in today's communiqué, do not include two enemy aeroplanes officially reported brought down yesterday. Hence, altogether four of the raiders were completely destroyed and six driven down. Thus more than half of the raiding squadron, probably consisting of eighteen machines, were out of action.

BEAGIAN COAST ATTACKS.

GERMANS ADMIT LOSS OF TORPEDO-BOAT.

LONDON, June 6th. A German communiqué, referring to yesterday's British attack on Ostend, says that many Belgian civilians were killed and wounded. It admits some material damage and the loss of a torpedo-boat.

A GERMAN FALSEHOOD.

LATER. The Admiralty, referring to the German communiqué on the Ostend bombardment, says that the photographs obtained show no damaged house at all other than buildings in the dockyard. If then Belgians were killed as stated, they must have been employed in the dockyards.

SPLENDID RESULTS.

The Admiralty announces that a photographic reconnaissance over Ostend shows that yesterday's bombardment either seriously damaged or totally destroyed the majority of the workshops in the dockyard, badly damaged the entrance gates of the dockyard basin and the wharf of the submarine shelter, as well as a destroyer under repair.

We apparently sank several vessels.

A naval aeroplane from Dunkirk attacked on Monday a German machine fifteen miles out at sea, and drove her down at a vertical nose-dive.

We successfully bombed shipping at Bruges on Monday night and observed a big explosion and many smaller ones.

We again raided at daybreak and many tons of bombs were dropped. All our machines returned safely.

HEAVY CANNONADING OF BELGIAN COAST.

AMSTERDAM, June 6th. Reports from the Belgian frontier continue to speak of the constant heavy cannonading of Ypres, and also of the Belgian coast.

Eight hundred wounded from Flanders and during a single night last week.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

ANOTHER APPEAL TO THE ARMY.

PETROGRAD, June 6th. M. Kerensky, addressing the Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates, reminded them that the Russian soldiers now had more liberties than any soldiers in the world, but Russian democracy and diplomacy required the support of an organized force. That was the present problem. He added:—It is imperative that the Army should be prepared to fight at any moment, either offensively or defensively.

At the conclusion of the speech, various military units cheered M. Kerensky. Subsequently M. Kerensky proceeded to the north-western front.

GERMANY FORESEES AN OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, June 6th. The German newspapers interpret General Brussiloff's appointment as provoking the Russian Government seriously intends initiating an offensive.

GENERAL ALEXIEFF'S APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, June 6th. Reuter announces that General Alexieff has been appointed Military Adviser to the Russian Government.

A POPULAR POLICY.

LONDON, June 6th. Mr. Havelock Wilson, the President of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, interviewed, said he was receiving in all parts of the country supporting the resolution passed on the 4th instant. The Union had enlisted this resolution to the Council of Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates at Petrograd. The Union was receiving hundreds of letters from all sorts of people, including M.P.'s, clergymen and barristers, endorsing the Union's policy.

The resolution referred to refused to permit members to man any vessel conveying pacifists to Stockholm or to Petrograd unless they signed a guarantee that they would insist on restitution for the murder of Allied seamen and for the destruction of Allied ships by U-boats.

THE PETROGRAD CONFERENCE.

PETROGRAD, June 6th. Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.L.A., Thomas and M. Vandervelde have written to the Council of the Soldiers' and Workers' Delegates, protesting against the Council's convoking an International Conference before the negotiations between the Council and the Anglo-French and Russian Delegates in connection therewith have been concluded. They emphasize that the present policy of the majority of the Socialists of the Central Empire, monism would be possible only when there was no aggressive imperialism. The National Union is against such imperialism as a duty incumbent upon all classes, and Socialists could not hold aloof therefrom without abdicating and compromising the vital interests of democracy and Socialism.

SWEDISH REFORMS.

STOCKHOLM, June 6th. The Premier, Mr. Swartz, in the Riksdag, admitted the need of suffrage and industrial reforms, but said that the Government was too pre-occupied with war problems. The Socialists and Liberal leaders recalled the Universal Democratic Movement and regretted that that golden opportunity was lost.

During the debate, the adjoining streets were barricaded and a large crowd assembled in the Gustaf Adolf Square. A strong force of soldiers and mounted police was present, and collisions ensued. Stones were thrown and the police charged, injuring several.

CONSCRIPTION IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, June 6th. Over ten million young Americans registered on June 5th for war service. All the Governors are unanimous in reporting a complete and quiet registration.

READY RESPONSE.

The registration days throughout the States were most orderly. The Attorney-General, in a statement at six o'clock in the evening, said that the reports received by the Department indicated a ready and prompt response to conscription.

Only three arrests had been made, of which none was the outgrowth of a serious situation.

No resistance had come to the attention of the Department.

LORD NORTHCLOTTE VISITS AMERICA.

LONDON, June 6th. It is officially stated that Lord Northcliffe has sailed for the United States, in response to the War Cabinet's invitation to co-ordinate the work of the British Mission there and to continue the task which Mr. Balfour so successfully initiated in that respect.

LATEST CABLES.

POLICY OF FRANCE.

PARIS, June 7th. In the Senate, M. Régis Messeret introduced an interpellation inviting M. Ribot to define the general policy of France. He said the Senate was unanimously indignant when seven Frenchmen proposed to go to Stockholm to confer with Germany. It wished to share the Government's responsibilities, being unable to admit that Frenchmen show the least sign of halting when the country is still invaded.

M. Ribot, replying, said:—The German Socialists from the first were conscious of the crimes against humanity committed by their culpable silence. It was morally impossible for Frenchmen in the middle of the war when France was still invaded to confer with such enemies. There is not a single Frenchman who will not continue the war until we have regained what is ours.

But what is meant by "No Frenchman"? If it were a question of humbling the conquered, we would have nothing to do with it, but no French Government could renounce reparation for the unprecedented devastations of our territory. It is not an arbitrary act, but an act of Justice which is our aim. I am convinced we shall find these ideas reflected in the Note which will be presented to Wilson.

We are thus in complete agreement with the conscience of the civilized world. That is an immense force whose full value we ought to know and appreciate. We must demand guarantees to safeguard our children from the return of such horrors. Shall we find them in territorial acquisitions, or temporary occupations of territory, or in the neutralization of territory? All these questions will be considered when the time comes.

THE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Abraham Ettinger, a Turk, of the German Consulate-General, was brought up at the Mixed Court, Shanghai, before Mr. Grant Jones and Magistrate Waung, charged with unlawfully committing an act against the neutrality of China on May 31st, 1917, during a foreign war contrary to article 128 of the Chinese Provisional Criminal Code. He was also charged with unlawfully attempting to forge a passport purporting to have been issued by His Spanish Majesty's Consul-General in Shanghai, contrary to articles 238 and 250 of the Chinese Provisional Code.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for the prosecution and Dr. Fischer for the defence.

Mr. Newman informed the Court that this was a case in which there were similar points regarding the jurisdiction of the Court to those which had been raised in the case of the defendant Kata.

Dr. Fischer stated that he had only been instructed that morning and would ask for a remand in order to prepare his arguments against the assumption of jurisdiction by that Court.

Mr. Newman told the Court that they would hear that, in consequence of information received, the accused was arrested in possession of a passport purporting to have been issued by the Spanish Consulate in Shanghai in which the blank had not been filled in, but in the top left-hand corner of which there was a photograph of a notorious German, one Nielson. The signature of his Spanish Majesty's late Consul at Shanghai appeared at the bottom of the document, but that, undoubtedly, was a forgery.

Mr. Vizenovitch, Chancellor of the Spanish Consulate, stated that the document produced to him in Court was undoubtedly a photographic copy of one of their passports. As all passports passed through his hands, he was certain that no such document as the one produced had been issued. The fact that Nielson's photograph appeared on the passport showed him that the document was a clever forgery, but there was also an error in the forging of the first "n" of the consul's name.

After cross-examination by Dr. Fischer, the case was adjourned.

THE QUESTION OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE Mixed Court in cases with German defendants was raised the same day before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Waung, on two charges of larceny preferred by James Magill against Abraham Katz, who was in the employment of William Katz, a Turkish subject, under German protection and registered at the German Consulate.

Mr. R. P. C. Master, for the prosecution, said the extraterritorial rights enjoyed by Germany prior to the breaking off of diplomatic relations by China were governed by the Sino-German Treaty of 1891, and nowhere in that treaty was there a single word to be found which purported to give Germany any rights whatever over any others than her own nationals. Article 4 referred exclusively to nationals and German subjects. On the breaking off of diplomatic relations he submitted for a time Germany's extraterritorial rights were withdrawn, but there was subsequently some sort of re-grant of those rights to a limited extent, a number of offences being excepted. It was absurd to suggest that such re-grant could extend any rights which Germany had under her treaty, and the Consul-General for the Netherlands could, of course, not claim any greater rights than Germany. That the Consul-General for the Netherlands claimed as German Treaty of 1891 was shown by his letter to the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council published in the Municipal Gazette of April 19th, in connection with the Seubert case. The important part of that letter was that after referring to the man Seubert, having been brought up before the Mixed Court he said "he ought to have been brought to answer for his behaviour to the competent judicial authorities which the Sino-German Treaty of 1891 still enforced as provided for him as a German subject and which under the present circumstances is Her Netherlands Majesty's Consul-General in Shanghai."

It was absurd to attempt to extend Germany's extraterritorial rights to govern persons such as the accused; nobody but German subjects were entitled to these rights, and, although exercising jurisdiction over protégés and nationals of other countries unrepresented and registered at the German Consulate, there did not appear to be any right to support such claim and the same had never been recognized by China. He submitted that the Netherlands Consul-General had nothing whatever to do with this case and had no right to interfere, he entirely misconceived his position. The authorities regarded the substantial question of such rights as now claimed with grave apprehension as a sign of the number of unrepresented rogues and vagabonds in German or Turkish employ in the settlement. He submitted and he understood that this was the view held by the municipal authorities, that it was for this Court and this Court alone to decide the jurisdiction. He claimed that the present Court was the proper tribunal to try the accused.

The Court indicated that they would take jurisdiction.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

SHANGHAI, June 7th. Lu Wing-ang has wired to Tientsin offering to mediate.

The Chairman of the Senate has resigned.

The Vice-President has wired to Parliament resigning office.

Chang Hsun leaves Heuchow for Peking to-day.

The President has sent the Minister of the Navy to Shanghai.

Some Tientsin are in favour of restoring the Manchu Dynasty, but Tan Chi-jui, the ex-Premier, is opposed to this proposal.

SPORT.

TIENTSIN CHAMPION STAKES.

The race for the Champion Stakes at the Tientsin Spring Race meeting was one of the most thrilling in the history of the Club (says the Peking & Tientsin Times). Generally it was believed that the honour would fall to either Woozee Kazoo or The Viscount, with Bunyip in the first three, but while the first-named nobly fulfilled the expectations of his backers, The Viscount caused quite a shock by failing to secure a place. But the greatest surprise, perhaps, of this race was the showing of Coronet, which, as the result of a positively startling effort, claimed second place, a length only behind the winner and half a length in front of Bunyip, third. This pony showed remarkable stamina, in his last rush and seemed to be making a greater pace than Woozee Kazoo when the post was reached. Result:—

Woozee Kazoo, 152 lbs., Mr. R. F. Stewart.

Coronet, 152 lbs., Mr. A. J. P. Beard.

Bunyip, 155 lbs., Mr. W. Hill.

Dalliant, 152 lbs., Mr. A. B. Watts.

Patriot, 155 lbs., Mr. T. E. Watts.

Biplane, 152 lbs., Mr. F. J. L. Shaw.

The Viscount, 149 lbs., Mr. A. Commons.

Monarchet, 155 lbs., Mr. E. Moller.

Premier, 148 lbs., Mr. W. H. Hunt.

OUR MEN IN MACEDONIA.
THE PART THEY ARE PLAYING.

Retrospects are fruitful. To-day I am going to make events in Macedonia pass before my mind, says a writer on that front. Some eighteen months in that country—in Salonika and in the Beshik and Struma valleys—are my credentials. We may be wrong, but we feel that events in Macedonia have been somewhat overlooked, and that a big British Army is criticised for apparent inactivity. A brief survey from English soil (before returning East) will be the best means of voicing one's feelings on this subject, says "Furlough."

Salonika is not a popular field of battle; eighteen months of life under trying conditions have given Tommy Atkins abundant opportunity of forming this opinion. His views are definite and decisive; he would willingly shake the dust (and there is plenty of it) in the hot scorching month of summer from Macedonia off his boots. He feels no sympathy for this land or its people; his heart is not bent on civilising the Balkans.

Salonika is one of the finest harbours of the world—it has been the commerce of centuries—but never have its spacious waters seen such an array of shipping as to-day. During the last eighteen months its mingled races have witnessed a rapid transformation of their great white city. The chaos and disorder of years have given way before the rule of Allied troops. The London policeman is to be seen regulating the tremendous military traffic of its quays and streets.

A GREAT FORTRESS.

Tommy was sent from France and Egypt and set to work at once to build a great fortress. This took months of hard labour. The country could not claim any metal roads, so Tommy harried, week in and week out (but not to a navy's wage, though the Macedonian peasant received his three drachmas a day). He built roads and dug trenches and spread out lines of tangled wire. So urgent was the work that the Christmas of 1915 will be remembered as a day when business was carried on as usual.

Progress was at first impeded by our false position in the country. But soon the troops of Greece and the swarms of hawks disappeared. A great fortress sprang into being—half of it built and Garrisoned by the French and half by the British. During all this time our men had a hard monotonous life on a strange soil. For many seasons a wide gulf separated them from the local people. Prices were high, the speech was impossible; soon there was no love lost between the incomer and the native.

The fortress lines were now complete, but the Bulgars did not attack. He was always coming, and his satellites of Athens daily voiced his propensities in their Press. But we soon realised we had other enemies to fight. Low Balkan fever, sandfly, and R.V.O. made themselves felt in the midst of the main-guard of other ailments peculiar to the East followed. Inoculations for cholera and typhoid were thoroughly unpopular events, and the climate was heartily scoured, and held responsible for the parade of daily quinine, which the men loathed. I believe it is a well-established fact that the town up to the reaches (the Bulgars hold the heights and the Struma regions) of the Vardar and the Struma are among the most malarial districts of the world. The results were inevitable: the hospitals became full, soon Malta had landed an army corps of malarial patients.

WILLING GUESTS OF GERMANY.

The summer of 1916 saw an extension of our lines. Greece had failed to hold her frontiers. Rupel had been surrendered to the hereditary enemy, and the Bulgars came pouring down the passes. Sano and Kavalla were occupied, and a Greek division went away as willing guests to Germany! The Allies were now compelled to move out from their frontier lines, advancing some forty miles all round towards the Bulgarian country. Once again new roads had to be wired, dumps to be got ready. Work was continuous: the men wearied of the same old game, making roads for the Greeks. All this time the sun beat down in cloudless burning fury, the heat and discomfort were severe, and the worst of Indian life. Sickness grew apace; the mosquito claimed his lists of victims.

Macedonia has not been able to send home despatches of great victories; we have had several local fights, and have won the "Bulgar." In the Struma Valley our men buried 1,500 enemy dead after a stiff fight for the Bula bridgehead. With the enemy's Turk, Bulgarian, and German—we are in close contact all along our front: we have our raids, our artillery duels. We would like to go forward, but have learnt to respect our difficulties. Come and see the mountain walls, the steep, massive slopes that face us everywhere: The heroism of British troops cannot storm Rupel, the only gap through the mountains on the Struma front, and the other tracks are only fit for goats and mules. Modern weapons have made these heights well high impregnable fortresses—the British lines are held up by mountain walls.

WHERE TOMMY MEETS HIS MATCH.

Experience of the last eighteen months has shown us the grimness of our enemies: Bulgars, mountains, and mosquitoes are a strange combine. Tommy feels that he has met his match, and that this sphere of operations will never be for him a field of glory. No doubt he knows nothing of Balkan policy—of wide turning movements further afield. He has mules which make him mobile; but he feels he ought to have been born a mountain goat. He is envious of the glorious deeds of our men in France, and thinks that he himself is side-tracked in the wilds of Macedonia. Tommy respects the country for its past history. Many a finger has hunted for St. Paul's Epistles to the Thessalonians which perhaps have never turned their eyes before in the Old Book. The hours of the great Apostle for the country have won the admiration of all: for Tommy is inclined to sympathise with the hardships of Macedonian travel.

Another reason for the unpopularity of the country is the distance from home. (Continued at foot of next column.)

AMERICAN LOAN TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SAVING OF THREE MILLION DOLLARS ANNUALLY IN INTEREST.

A Washington telegram dated April 25th states:— Secretary McAdoo to-day handed to the British Ambassador a treasury warrant for \$200,000,000, the first loan made to any Entente government by the United States under the \$7,000,000,000 war finance measure. Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador, handed to Secretary McAdoo a receipt on behalf of the British government and the transaction was complete.

Transfer of the big sum was made in Secretary McAdoo's office in the presence of Lord Cunliffe, governor of the Bank of England, and officials of the federal reserve board, the treasury and the British Embassy. The amount of the loan had been deposited to-day in the federal reserve banks by banks subscribing to the \$250,000,000 issue of treasury certificates of indebtedness due June 30th. The \$200,000,000 remaining of the issue will be disposed of in a manner yet to be announced by Secretary McAdoo.

The loan will take the place of a private loan which Great Britain had planned to obtain from J. P. Morgan & Co. on securities of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Arrangements looking to the issue by the Morgan house had been under way for some time when Secretary McAdoo requested that they be deferred and indicated that the Government would meet Great Britain's immediate needs.

Incidentally, Great Britain will save more than \$3,000,000 annually in interest charges by obtaining the loan from the government instead of from private institutions, as the Government's interest rate will be 3½ per cent, compared with a minimum of 5 per cent, which Great Britain would have had to pay on a private loan.

Discussion of Great Britain's further needs in the immediate future was continued at conferences by Secretary McAdoo, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and Lord Cunliffe and later at a luncheon given by the federal reserve board.

Great Britain is spending, it is represented, approximately \$5,000,000 a day for foodstuffs and munitions in the United States. Her needs, therefore, approximate \$250,000,000 a month. Should the Government adopt a policy of collecting the proceeds of the first bond issue by installments, covering four months, Great Britain's needs during that period would be about \$1,000,000,000. From that sum, however, should be deducted supplies at present purchased by Great Britain on behalf of Italy and Russia.

Preliminary reports of this phase indicate that Great Britain's needs during the four months for herself alone would approximate \$750,000,000 and a sum of approximately that amount probably will be her share of the first bond issue loaned to the Allies.

BIGGEST CHEQUE EVER DRAWN.

A New York telegram dated April 26th states:—Twenty cashier's cheques for \$10,000,000 each passed through the clearing house to-day, completing the transaction for the transfer of \$200,000,000 from the Government of the United States to the Government of Great Britain. These cheques, payable to J. P. Morgan & Co., were passed out by the Federal Reserve Bank here yesterday in return for a cheque for the full amount deposited by the Morgan firm soon after Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department had handed to the British Ambassador in Washington a Treasury warrant for the first installment of the Government Loan to Great Britain. The cheque deposited by Morgan & Co. is said to be the largest ever drawn. It was written in longhand upon a sheet of white paper six by eight inches and signed "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by Sam H. Lever, financial secretary." The twenty \$10,000,000 cheques were deposited by Morgan & Co. at various banks and trust companies.

Letters and papers from Blighty are an irregular godsend—for many go missing on the seas. France was just across the water, but Salonika is looked upon as a distant foreign land. Again—the human element is missing. Tommy, in spite of the brilliancy of linguistic attainments, is no scholar of the great tongue! He cannot attempt the briefest conversation with the peasantry of Macedonia.

AN UNPOPULAR FIELD OF WARFARE.

He feels no sympathy for them—he has no interest in the future of their race. He judges them all as a tribe of lazy robbers—greedy to extract high prices for their eggs, tangerines, and chocolates! The beauty of their coloured clothing, their Oriental dress, their troops of donkeys do not appeal to him, and he is anxious and ready to condemn the whole race to perdition! The human element—the sense of brotherhood—is lacking. There are no bonds of fellow feeling—the hearts of the natives seem to be as stony and forbidding as the mountain walls.

Some of our best troops are holding these outposts of Empire on the Balkan front. They form a goodly force, full of sacrifice and fight. They are not to blame for inability to achieve deeds that will make the home country proud of them; and on their slopes is a brave enemy, who knows every mountain track. Moreover, his artillery is magnificent. And herein lies the burden of their lives—they are condemned to inactivity in a country where climate is deadly and whose hills are impossible for British warfare. I would plead for more interest and sympathy in this Salonika Army, who are doing their best under trying conditions. Macedonia is a thoroughly unpopular field of warfare, and every British soldier there would gladly sail away for the glorious fields of France.

PRUSSIAN GUARD.
BATTLE WITH AUSTRALIANS.

SCENE OF SLAUGHTER.

[FROM PHILIP GIBBS.]

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS (France).

The enemy is making a determined effort to hold Lens until his defences have been strengthened in the Hindenburg "switch." Line along this northern sector from Drocourt to Quéant, upon which we are forcing him to retreat. He has guns behind Hill 70—that knoll of earth famous and tragic in our history during the Battle of Loos, when the London and Scottish Territorials, followed by the Guards, fought and died in great numbers to take and hold it. It has long been in the enemy's hands, and he is using it now as a pivot upon which he is swinging back in his retreat by Lens. Last night he made an attack in this neighbourhood, and this morning, as I saw from Notre Dame la Lorette, looking down on the Looz battlefield, he was flinging over a large number of shells in order to barrage our lines of approach. It was heavy stuff of sin, guns, and raised great pillars of earth and smoke. The scene from which I looked was wild and grim. A gale was blowing and black rain-clouds scudded across the sky, blowing the smoke of the shell-bursts in long, low, howling and the guns round, and downed city, which will be ours, however long the enemy delays our entry.

And that will not be long, I think. Our troops are now well beyond Linsing, and close against the outer defences of Lens itself on western side. The hill of Riament, on the south, where I saw our men attacking last Saturday, is now firmly held by us, and our line is well beyond the northern side of it in the outskirts of Lens and approaching the church. The enemy in his flight through Linsing left, as I have already hinted, a vast quantity of stores, not only ammunition and timber, but other material of war, but officers' private property and kits, including valuable telescopes and field glasses, revolvers, telephones and signal apparatus, and a number of very fine top-boats, which will be very useful to our own men during this wet weather, and in this present quagmire of all our fields, where, by the way, I got bogged to-day, so that my message must be short for lack of time. In the regimental headquarters of the 10th Infantry, the officers seem to be in a mad rage. Unable to carry their furniture away, they smashed it to bits and used an axe to destroy their piano and their beds. Rage will not save them from disaster, but avert the terrors of war, which are close about them.

DRAMA OF LIGNICOURT.

What happened at Lignicourt yesterday is one of the bloodiest episodes in all this long tale of slaughter. At half-past four, before daybreak, the enemy made a very heavy attack upon our lines where we are far beyond the old system of trenches, and in real open warfare of the old style, which I, for one, never believed would come again. The enemy's lines were protected with a new belt of barbed wire, without which he can never pass on any kind of ground, but it was this which proved his undoing. His masses of troops, against the Australian Prussians guards, charging in waves, broke through our forward posts and drove a deep wedge into our positions. Here they stayed a time, doing what damage they could, searching round for prisoners and waiting, perhaps, for reserves to renew and strengthen the impetus of their attack. But the Australian officers were swift in preparing and delivering a counter-blast, which fell upon the enemy's half-past seven. Companies of Australians swept forward, and, with irresistible spirit, flung themselves upon the Prussians, forcing them to retreat. They fell back in an oblique line from their way of advance, forced deliberately that way by the pressure and direction of the Australian attack. At the same time our field batteries opened fire upon them with shrapnel as they ran, and more panic-stricken, towards the old line. The greatest disaster befell them, for they found themselves cut off by their own wire, those great broad belts of sharp spiked strands which they had planned to lay us off.

What happened then was just appalling slaughter. The Australian infantry used their rifles as never, rifles have been used since the first weeks of the war when our old Regulars of the first Expeditionary Force lay down at Le Cateau on the way of their retreat, and fired into the advancing tide of Germans, so that they fell in lines. Yesterday, in that early hour of the morning, the Australian riflemen fired into the same kind of target of massed men, not far away, so that each found the mark. The Prussians struggled frantically to tear a way through the wire, to climb over it, and crawl under it. They cursed and screamed, and ran up and down like rats in a trap until they fell dead. They fell so that dead bodies were piled upon dead bodies in long lines of mortality before and in the midst of that spiked wire. They fell and hung across its strands. The cries of the wounded, long tragic wails, rose high above the roar of the rifle fire and the burst of shrapnel. And the Australian soldiers, quiet and grim, shot on and on till each man had fired a hundred rounds, till more than 1,000 German corpses lay on the field at Lignicourt. Large numbers of prisoners were taken, wounded and unwounded, and five Prussian regiments have been identified.

The Prussian Guard Guard has always suffered from British troops as by some dire fatality. At Ypres, at Contalmaison, in several of the Somme battles, they were cut to pieces. But this massacre at Lignicourt is the worst episode in their history, and will be remembered by the German people as a black and fearful thing.

COMMAND OF THE AIR.
MEN AND MACHINES.

THE LARGER ISSUE.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO THE "MORNING POST."]

From the time when Lord French in one of his earlier despatches pointed out that our flying men had gained the tactical ascendancy on the West front, the command of the air has remained with the Allies. There have been brief periods—one of them is just coming to an end—when the enemy airmen, thanks to the delivery of new improved machines and weeks of relaxation, have seemed to hold their own, or even a slight advantage. It was so both in the spring of 1915 and the spring of 1916, when, to mention another cause of revival, new and youthful blood—youth will always be served in the great game of war flying—had been infused into the German Air Service. But the moral factor, on which supremacy depends ultimately in this as in all other branches of modern warfare, the British flying men. They gained because of that racial predilection for the offensive which has served us so well at sea, where, in the old days, British seamen would always take the weather-gage, which was better for attack than gave less opportunity for getting away than fighting to windward—a defensive offensive position, which was preferred by our Spanish, Dutch, and French rivals. This moral factor has been thus suggested in terms of verse:

Then did the British airman's sea-born skill Teach word and metal to foresee his will: In every cog and joint his spirit stirred; The Thing possessed was man as well as bird.

A falcon among timorous fowl he flies, And bears Britannia's battle to the skies; In vain the Hun seeks covert in a cloud The riven dusk is made his shaken shroud.

The epithet "sea-born" is not intended to exalt the R.N.A.S. at the cost of the R.F.C., but merely to suggest that the same tradition of attack at any cost which has given us so many amazing victories at sea has taken wings to itself and is now operating to our lasting advantage in an even more treacherous and unforgiving element. In the ring, other things being equal, the man who loves fighting will nearly always beat the man who likes boxing. It has always been so in war and always will be so in the long run, the race that loves fighting for fighting's sake will beat a nation which, like the Germans, looks rather on the business side of war. It is not intended, of course, to suggest that the German airmen are at all lacking in courage. The R.F.C. who have a chivalrous admiration for their enemies (which Boelcke and other German champions have reciprocated) would resent such an imputation. At the same time, the former have often complained that it is often very hard indeed to get a fight out of the latter—except from the occasional specialist, such as the gallant Boelcke himself, who scored 35 victories, who flew very light, and had a machine specially adapted for the air duel. Here let it be pointed out that the much-praised chivalry of the German airmen is really the outcome of circumstances prevailing on the West front. Chivalry is there obviously a policy that pays, for the German flier, knowing that he is more likely than his opponent to have to descend some day in the enemy's lines, finds it profitable to treat an unwilling guest courteously. It is very different on the East front, where the German flying men are as insolent as any other German officers, when the advantage rests with them, and are in the habit of acting as highwaymen along the roads, flying low in the absence of anti-aircraft guns and bombing ambulance cars and parties of defenceless refugees.

In the early part of the era of fortress warfare, which now seems to be ending, fighting was the chief function of the comparatively few British aeroplanes. We had not a sufficient number of big guns to pin them down to the work of registering described in Captain Gilbert Frankau's stirring lines entitled "Eyes in the Air."

Our guns are a league behind us, our target a mile below, And there's never a cloud to blind us from the haunts of our lurking foe— Sunk pit whence his shrapnel tore us, support trends crest concealed, As clear as the chart before us, his ram-paris lie revealed: His panicked watchers spy us, a droning threat in the void; Their whistling shells outfly us—puff upon puff, deployed Across the green beneath us, across the flanking gray In fume and fire to smother us and balk us of our prey.

In those days we were utterly out-gunned, and each German sausage-balloon, well-protected by anti-aircraft guns, was a "river-spot in the sky" to all British beholders. To shoot at one almost always meant the straining of the battery that dared to do so, and the brooding balloon, all full of evil eyes, was something sacrosanct. Now and again a young gunner could not resist the temptation to try to hit it, and his battery would be promptly smothered with 5.9 shells. The running up of the balloons was always and everywhere a sign of imminent trouble. Permission to deal with them by taking a single field-gun to a hiding place forward would be reluctantly refused, and the gunner's loathing of the "sausage" verged on monomania. One of the preparations for the

SOCIALISM IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

DIET AND POLITICS.

The Times correspondent at Rotterdam wrote on April 7th:—

I learn from several persons who arrived from Germany to-day that much discontent exists among the soldiers at the front. One reason for this discontent is the distinction made between officers and men as regards food, the officers being provided with every luxury.

While my informants agreed that there was no likelihood of a revolution during the war, they stated that Social Democratic doctrines have gained enormous acceptance among the men at the front, and that a "tidal wave" of Socialism will sweep over Germany as soon as hostilities are concluded. They added that one of the most remarkable features in Germany to-day is that the country seems denuded of men. Enormous numbers of men are being continually sent to the front.

All men serving at the front who are granted 10 days' leave are compelled to work seven days of that time either in agriculture or railway or munition work.

An Englishman long resident in Germany stated that the working classes were suffering severely from privation, and cases of collapse among hand labourers were numerous. When he applied for permission to leave the office he asked her if she was not afraid to travel to England now. They said, laughing, "We sink every ship going to England." She said, "Surely not ships carrying women and children," but the official replied, again laughing, "Yes, every ship."

Attention was recently drawn in Holland to the export of mussels to Germany. These mussels are being consumed on a large scale. What cannot be utilized in a fresh condition is preserved. Some mussels are being converted into brawn (which sold for half a crown a pound). Others are made into sausages, others are tinned, and still others are minced to be spread on bread as a substitute for butter.

I was assured that no one in Germany now believes that the country will derive any advantage from the war, while the more intelligent Germans foresee bankruptcy, destitution, and an endless prospect of unremunerative toil after the war. It is now commonly said:—"Germany will gain the victory, but England will win the war."

Battle of the Somme was a campaign (June 25th) against the German balloons by British and French airmen. Six fell in flames and after that very little was seen of them; if one appeared, it was sent up empty for a time to draw our fire. Before that we had had a fair advantage in the general run of war flying, and fighting. The Fokkers, patrolling the German line at altitudes invariably exceeding 10,000 feet and diving at our aircraft, were for a time effective. But their work was essentially defensive; they hardly ever crossed our lines, and never went on with a duel if the first swoop had failed. Immelmann was the great master in this form of defensive-offensive (we thank those Clausewitz, for teaching us that phrase!). Later on our flying men had it all their own way; the Germans only went up on days when they could hide in cloud-wrath high up; a Fokker would run away from any kind of an old machine. ("Bus" and "plane" are officially tabooed now.)

The German guns were effectively blind, and so the airmen played a great part in forcing the retirement which is now taking place. It is little wonder our men look on war flying as a sport, to the surprise of the late Boelcke and other German authorities. They see strange sights up there. Shells, for example, passing below at the height of their swift parabolas and the upper sides of cumulus clouds, which look like vast stretches of driven snow—so that they would rather like to land and make snowballs!

There is no reason whatever to believe that the Germans have recently acquired better machines than ours. But they have had a rest, have the benefit of fresh young blood; and are using a lot of new machines. Even now the gap is widening out again in our favour; for supremacy in any branch of war is in the end, as the present struggle has shown again and again, a matter of men rather than machines. But there is a larger issue now to be considered. The function of the aeroplane will be very different from what it has been, as fortress warfare breaks up and battles of manoeuvre begin and the number of machines on either side multiplies. And it already appears that the new conditions involve more R.F.C. casualties. We may expect to see "Aerial Navies" battling in the blue."

Air fleet actions which will decide whether or not a retreating army is to be harried perpetually from the air. A great air action will always be the prelude to a fresh offensive, and victory in it will greatly add, of course, to the efficiency of the victors' artillery work. Out of these great actions a system of aerial strategy will be evolved; based, as one thoughtful young airman tells me, on (1) getting the advantage of height, and (2) cutting the hostile line. The first plan is the air equivalent of taking the weather-gage in the old days of sea-fighting. The second is obviously strategic common sense in any element. The victors in such actions will be deadly in pursuit. In the Turkish retreat from Kut we get stray glimpses of how aeroplanes can help to destroy a broken army. The time will come—if not in the present war, in the next—when the Air Service, apart from its scouting and registering duties, will be a *fortium quid* in the threefold business of war by land, on the sea, and in the air. Meanwhile the flying men, some of the best brains we have, are thinking hard about the future developments of war flying on the grand scale.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 12th June:— 8.15 p.m.—Bandman Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal.—"The Happy Day."

Tuesday, 21st July:— Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Johnson & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

Monday, 18th Aug.:— 9 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Knapp.

Monday, 27th Aug.:— Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Wicks & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

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WEIHAIWEI and YANTAI	"HUICHOW"	On 10th June, 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 12th June, 4 P.M.

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